

11-3333-cv  
Marvel Characters, Inc. v. Kirby

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

2 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

3 August Term, 2012

4 (Argued: October 24, 2012 Decided: August 8, 2013)

5 Docket No. 11-3333-cv

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7 MARVEL CHARACTERS, INCORPORATED, MARVEL WORLDWIDE,  
8 INCORPORATED, MVL RIGHTS, LLC,

9 Plaintiffs-Counter-Defendants-Appellees,

10 WALT DISNEY COMPANY, MARVEL ENTERTAINMENT, INCORPORATED,

11 Counter-Defendants-Appellees,

12 - v -

13 LISA R. KIRBY, NEAL L. KIRBY, SUSAN N. KIRBY, BARBARA J.  
14 KIRBY,

15 Defendants-Counter-Claimants-Appellants.

16 -----

17 Before: CABRANES, SACK, and CARNEY, Circuit Judges.

18 Appeal by the defendants-counter-claimants from a  
19 judgment of the United States District Court for the  
20 Southern District of New York (Colleen McMahon, Judge)  
21 granting summary judgment in favor of the plaintiffs-  
22 counter-defendants on their claim for declaratory relief and  
23 denying the defendants-counter-claimants' cross-motion for  
24 summary judgment. Plaintiffs-counter-defendants commenced

1 this lawsuit in response to notices sent by the defendants-  
2 counter-claimants, the children of comic book artist Jack  
3 Kirby, purporting to terminate alleged assignments in  
4 certain of their father's works pursuant to  
5 section 304(c)(2) of the Copyright Act of 1976. We conclude  
6 that: (1) the district court incorrectly determined that it  
7 had personal jurisdiction over Lisa and Neal Kirby; (2) Lisa  
8 and Neal Kirby were not indispensable parties to the action  
9 under Rule 19(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;  
10 and (3) the district court correctly determined that the  
11 works at issue were "made for hire" under section 304(c),  
12 and that Marvel was therefore entitled to summary judgment.

13 Affirmed in part; vacated in part.

14 R. BRUCE RICH (James W. Quinn, Randi  
15 W. Singer, Gregory Silbert, on the  
16 brief), Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP,  
17 New York, New York; David Fleischer,  
18 Haynes and Boone, LLP, New York, New  
19 York for Plaintiffs-Counter-  
20 Defendants-Appellees and Counter-  
21 Defendants-Appellees.

22 MARC TOBEROFF, Toberoff &  
23 Associates, P.C., Malibu,  
24 California, for Defendants-Counter-  
25 Claimants-Appellants.

26 SACK, Circuit Judge:

27 This appeal requires us to revisit our case law  
28 applying the work-for-hire doctrine in the context of  
29 section 304 of the Copyright Act of 1976 (or, the "1976

Act"), 17 U.S.C. § 304. Defendants-counter-claimants-appellants Lisa, Neal, Susan, and Barbara Kirby (collectively, the "Kirbys") are the children of the late Jack Kirby. Kirby is considered one of the most influential comic book artists of all time. At various times throughout his career, he produced drawings for Marvel Comics, a comic book publisher that has since grown into the multifaceted enterprise reflected in the case caption: Marvel Characters, Inc., Marvel Worldwide, Inc., MVL Rights, LLC, and Marvel Entertainment, Inc. (collectively, "Marvel"). At issue here are the rights to drawings Kirby allegedly created between 1958 and 1963.

The Kirbys appeal from the district court's grant of summary judgment to Marvel, which was based on the conclusion that all of the works at issue are "works made for hire" within the meaning of section 304(c), and that the Kirbys therefore have no rights to the works. Two of the Kirbys, Lisa and Neal, also challenge the district court's conclusion that it had personal jurisdiction over them under New York's long-arm statute. They further argue that they are indispensable parties under Rule 19(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, such that their absence from this lawsuit (by virtue of the district court's lack of personal

1 jurisdiction over them) requires that the suit be dismissed  
2 in its entirety.

3 We conclude that the district court was without  
4 personal jurisdiction over Lisa and Neal. We therefore  
5 vacate the judgment as against them. We also find, however,  
6 that Lisa and Neal are not indispensable parties to this  
7 lawsuit, and that the district court was correct in  
8 concluding that the works at issue are "works made for hire"  
9 under section 304(c). We therefore affirm the judgment as  
10 to defendants Barbara and Susan.

#### 11 **BACKGROUND**

12 In this appeal from the grant of summary judgment,  
13 we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the  
14 nonmovants, the Kirbys for present purposes, and draw all  
15 reasonable inferences in their favor. See, e.g., Singer v.  
16 Ferro, 711 F.3d 334, 339 (2d Cir. 2013).

#### 17 Jack Kirby

18 Jack Kirby, born Jacob Kurtzberg in New York  
19 City's Lower East Side in 1917, began his career in the  
20 comic book business in the late 1930s. In the summer of  
21 1940, a young woman named Rosalind moved into the apartment  
22 above his with her family. The day they met, Kirby asked  
23 Rosalind if she "[w]ould like to see [his] etchings[.]" She  
24 thought he wanted "to fool around"; he only wanted to show

1 her his drawings for a new comic book series called Captain  
2 America. John Morrow, "Would You Like to See My Etchings?":  
3 Rosalind Kirby Interviewed (conducted Dec. 12, 1995), THE  
4 JACK KIRBY COLLECTOR, April 1996, at 6. Kirby and "Roz" were  
5 married in 1942. After Kirby's military service in World  
6 War II, the couple had four children: Susan, Neal, Barbara,  
7 and Lisa.

8 Kirby's career in comic book illustration spanned  
9 more than half a century. His influence was substantial.  
10 An obituary marking his death in 1994 quoted Joe Simon,  
11 Kirby's creative partner for fifteen years: "He brought the  
12 action drawing to a new level. His style was imitated all  
13 over and still is today to a certain extent." Jack Kirby,  
14 76; Created Comic Book Superheroes, N.Y. TIMES, Feb. 8, 1994,  
15 at D22.

16 Kirby was prolific, too. In 1951 alone, 308 pages  
17 of Kirby's work appeared in published comic books. This  
18 output was typical for him in the years between 1940 and  
19 1978.

#### 20 Marvel Comics and Stan Lee

21 Marvel was founded as Timely Comics in 1939 by one  
22 Martin Goodman. In 1940, Marvel purchased the first ten  
23 issues of Captain America from Kirby and Joe Simon. But

1 Kirby and Simon would soon move on to a competitor, DC  
2 Comics. To replace them, Goodman hired one Stanley Lieber.

3 Lieber would come to be known by his pen name,  
4 Stan Lee. Lee is in his own right a towering figure in the  
5 comic book world, and a central one in this case. He in  
6 effect directed Marvel from the early 1940s until sometime  
7 in the 1970s, serving, in his words, as "Editor," "Art  
8 Director" and "a staff writer." Deposition of Stan Lee  
9 ("Lee Dep."), May 13, 2010, at 17, Joint App'x at 2437. He  
10 continued to work for Marvel in one capacity or another at  
11 least to the day of his deposition testimony in this  
12 litigation.

13 But in the 1940s and 50s, Marvel, hobbled by poor  
14 business decisions, was hardly a success story.<sup>1</sup> In 1958,  
15 Kirby began producing drawings for Marvel once again. And  
16 by 1961, its fortunes began to change. That year, Marvel  
17 released the first issues of The Fantastic Four. On its  
18 heels were releases of the first issues of some of Marvel's

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<sup>1</sup> Certainly not helping matters was a mid-1950s investigation by the United States Senate into comics' alleged corrupting influence on America's youth. On April 21, 1954, a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee held a televised hearing on the topic. Louis Menand, The Horror: Congress investigates the comics, THE NEW YORKER, Mar. 31, 2008, at 124. The venue was the United States Courthouse at 40 Foley Square in New York City -- named in 2001 the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse" -- in which this opinion was prepared. Id.

1 most enduring and profitable titles, including The  
2 Incredible Hulk, The X-Men, and Spider-Man.

3 Kirby's Relationship with Marvel from 1958-1963

4 This litigation concerns the property rights in  
5 262 works published by Marvel between 1958 and 1963. Who  
6 owns these rights depends upon the nature of Kirby's  
7 arrangement with Marvel during that period.

8 It is undisputed that Kirby was a freelancer,  
9 i.e., he was not a formal employee of Marvel, and not paid a  
10 fixed wage or salary. He did not receive benefits, and was  
11 not reimbursed for expenses or overhead in creating his  
12 drawings. He set his own hours and worked from his home.  
13 Marvel, usually in the person of Stan Lee, was free to  
14 reject Kirby's drawings or ask him to redraft them. When  
15 Marvel accepted drawings, it would pay Kirby by check at a  
16 per-page rate.

17 Despite the absence of a formal employment  
18 agreement, however, the record suggests that Kirby and  
19 Marvel were closely affiliated during the relevant time  
20 period. Lee assigned Kirby, whom he considered his best  
21 artist, a steady stream of work during that period. See Lee  
22 Dep. at 36, Joint App'x at 2456 ("I wanted to use Jack for  
23 everything, but I couldn't because he was just one guy.");

1 id. at 37, Joint App'x at 2457 ("So I said: All right,  
2 forget it, Jack. I will give [the Spider-Man strip] to  
3 somebody else. Jack didn't care. He had so much to do.");  
4 id. at 30, Joint App'x 2450 ("He got the highest [rate]  
5 because I considered him our best artist.").

6           And Kirby seems to have done most of his work with  
7 Marvel projects in mind. Although the Kirby children assert  
8 that their father could and did produce and sell his work to  
9 other publishers during those years, lists of Kirby's works  
10 cited by both parties establish that the vast majority of  
11 his published work in that time frame was published by  
12 Marvel (or Atlas Comics, as part of Marvel Comics Group).

13           The specifics of Kirby and Marvel's creative  
14 relationship during this time period are less clear.

15           According to Lee, at the relevant time, artists  
16 worked using what the parties call the "Marvel Method." It  
17 was developed as a way to "keep a lot of artists busy" when  
18 Lee or another writer could not provide the artist with a  
19 completed script. Lee Dep. at 21, Joint App'x at 2441. The  
20 first step was for Lee to meet with an artist at a "plotting  
21 conference." Id. at 39-40, Joint App'x at 2459-60. Lee  
22 would provide the artist with a "brief outline" or  
23 "synopsis" of an issue; sometimes he would "just talk . . .



1 with the artist" about ideas. Id. at 35, Joint App'x at  
2 2455. The artist would then "draw it any way they wanted  
3 to." Id. at 21, Joint App'x at 2441. Then a writer, such  
4 as Lee, would "put in all the dialogue and the captions."  
5 Id. According to Lee, he "maintain[ed] the ability to edit  
6 and make changes or reject what the other writers or artists  
7 had created." Id. at 22, Joint App'x at 2442.

8 Lee testified that he worked this way with Kirby  
9 "for years":

10 And Jack Kirby and I would, let's say  
11 when we did the Fantastic Four, I first  
12 wrote a synopsis of what I thought the  
13 Fantastic Four should be, who the  
14 characters should be, what their  
15 personalities were. And I gave it to  
16 Jack, and then I told him what I thought  
17 the first story should be, how to open  
18 it, who the villain should be, and how we  
19 would end it. And that was all. Jack  
20 went home and drew the whole thing. I  
21 put the dialogue in.

22 Id. at 118, Joint App'x at 2538.

23 Other evidence in the record, including some of  
24 Lee's own deposition testimony, indicates, however, that  
25 Kirby had a freer hand within this framework than did  
26 comparable artists. For example, Lee explained that  
27 "instead of telling [Kirby] page by page" what to draw, Lee  
28 might simply tell him to "[d]evote five pages to this, five  
29 pages to that, and three pages to that." Id. at 70, Joint

1 App'x at 2490. Sometimes during plotting sessions, Kirby  
2 might "contribute something or he might say, 'Stan, let's  
3 also do this or do that.'" Id. at 41, Joint App'x at 2461.

4 It is beyond dispute, moreover, that Kirby made  
5 many of the creative contributions, often thinking up and  
6 drawing characters on his own, influencing plotting, or  
7 pitching fresh ideas.

#### 8 The Termination Notices

9 The dispute before us began in September 2009,  
10 when the Kirbys served various Marvel entities with  
11 documents entitled "Notice of Termination of Transfer  
12 Covering Extended Renewal Term" (the "Termination Notices").  
13 The Termination Notices purport to exercise statutory  
14 termination rights under section 304(c)(2) of the Copyright  
15 Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. § 304, with respect to 262 works in  
16 all.

17 Each notice states an effective date sometime in  
18 the future, presumably between 2014 and 2019. The effective  
19 dates are calculated according to section 304(c)'s timing  
20 provision, which states in relevant part that  
21 "[t]ermination . . . may be effected at any time during a  
22 period of five years beginning at the end of fifty-six years

1 from the date copyright was originally secured . . . ." 17  
2 U.S.C. § 304(c)(3).

3 Procedural History

4 Marvel filed this lawsuit on January 8, 2010. It  
5 sought a declaration that the Kirbys have no termination  
6 rights under section 304(c)(2), and that the Termination  
7 Notices are therefore ineffective. Marvel's claim was  
8 premised on its contention that all of the works were "made  
9 for hire" by Jack Kirby for Marvel within the definition of  
10 section 304(c).

11 On March 9, 2010, the Kirbys filed a motion to  
12 dismiss the complaint. Lisa and Neal Kirby, residents of  
13 California, sought dismissal on the ground that they were  
14 not subject to personal jurisdiction in New York State.  
15 (The other Kirby siblings, Susan and Barbara, are residents  
16 of New York and do not contest personal jurisdiction.) The  
17 Kirbys also argued that Lisa and Neal are indispensable to  
18 the action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 19, and that Marvel's  
19 entire suit must therefore be dismissed as against all  
20 parties.

21 The district court denied the motion on April 14,  
22 2010. Marvel Worldwide, Inc. v. Kirby, No. 10 Civ. 141,  
23 2010 WL 1655253, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 38701 (S.D.N.Y. Apr.

1 14, 2010). It concluded that it had personal jurisdiction  
2 over Lisa and Neal under New York's long-arm statute, and  
3 that the exercise of this jurisdiction was consistent with  
4 constitutional due process. Id. at \*3-\*9; 2010 U.S. Dist.  
5 LEXIS 38701, at \*7-\*25. It therefore did not reach the  
6 question of whether Lisa and Neal were indispensable  
7 parties.

8 The Kirbys answered Marvel's complaint and  
9 asserted several counterclaims of their own. Marvel moved  
10 to dismiss each of them. On November 22, 2010, the district  
11 court granted the motion as to all but the Kirbys'  
12 counterclaim seeking a declaration that the Termination  
13 Notices were valid. Marvel Worldwide, Inc. v. Kirby, 756  
14 F. Supp. 2d 461 (S.D.N.Y. 2010).

15 In early 2011, after discovery was complete, the  
16 parties cross-moved for summary judgment. Marvel also moved  
17 to exclude some of the Kirbys' evidence, most notably the  
18 reports of the Kirbys' putative expert witnesses, John  
19 Morrow and Mark Evanier.

20 On July 28, 2011, the district court granted  
21 Marvel's motions to exclude Morrow and Evanier's testimony,  
22 and granted Marvel's motion for summary judgment. Marvel  
23 Worldwide, Inc. v. Kirby, 777 F. Supp. 2d 720 (S.D.N.Y.

2011). It relied upon case law in this Circuit applying the so-called "instance and expense test" to determine whether a work is "made for hire" under section 304(c). Id. at 738-43. The court concluded that undisputed facts in the record establish as a matter of law that the works at issue were made at Marvel's instance and expense, and were therefore works made for hire. Id. This being so, the Kirbys had no termination rights, and their Termination Notices were ineffective. The district court entered judgment accordingly on August 8, 2011.

The Kirbys appeal.

## DISCUSSION

### I. Personal Jurisdiction over Lisa and Neal Kirby

We turn first to the issue of personal jurisdiction over Lisa and Neal Kirby. Lisa and Neal are California residents. They contend that the district court erred when it determined that New York State's long-arm statute provided a basis for jurisdiction over them in the Southern District of New York. We review a district court's legal conclusions concerning its exercise of personal jurisdiction de novo, and its underlying factual findings for clear error. D.H. Blair & Co., Inc. v. Gottdiener, 462 F.3d 95, 103 (2d Cir. 2006).

1           A district court must have a statutory basis for  
2     exercising personal jurisdiction. See Grand River  
3     Enterprises Six Nations, Ltd. v. Pryor, 425 F.3d 158, 165  
4     (2d Cir. 2005). Because this is "a federal question case  
5     where a defendant resides outside the forum  
6     state, . . . [and the relevant] federal statute does not  
7     specifically provide for national service of process," PDK  
8     Labs, Inc. v. Friedlander, 103 F.3d 1105, 1108 (2d Cir.  
9     1997) (internal quotation marks omitted), we apply "the  
10    forum state's personal jurisdiction rules," id. We  
11    therefore look to New York State law.

12           We focus our attention on section 302(a)(1) of New  
13    York State's long-arm statute, N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 302(a)(1),  
14    upon which the district court rested its jurisdiction, and  
15    which Marvel invokes here. Section 302(a)(1) provides that  
16    "a court may exercise personal jurisdiction over any non-  
17    domiciliary . . . who in person or through an agent . . .  
18    transacts any business within the state . . . ." Id. We  
19    have recognized that for section 302(a)(1) to apply, "'it is  
20    essential . . . that there be some act by which the  
21    defendant purposefully avails [herself] of the privilege of  
22    conducting activities within the forum State, thus invoking  
23    the benefits and protections of its laws.'" Beacon

1 Enterprises, Inc. v. Menzies, 715 F.2d 757, 766 (2d Cir.  
2 1983) (alteration in original) (quoting George Reiner and  
3 Co. v. Schwartz, 41 N.Y.2d 648, 650, 363 N.E.2d 551, 553,  
4 394 N.Y.S.2d 844, 846 (1977)).

5 Under the facts of this case, the only acts that  
6 could potentially give rise to section 302(a)(1)  
7 jurisdiction over Lisa and Neal are the sending of the  
8 Termination Notices to Marvel in New York. We conclude that  
9 this is an insufficient basis for personal jurisdiction.

10 In Beacon Enterprises, supra, we applied section  
11 302(a)(1) in a declaratory judgment suit very similar to  
12 this one. The defendant there, Mary Menzies, thought that  
13 the plaintiff, Beacon, was infringing her trademarks and  
14 copyrights in a line of weight-loss garments designed to  
15 emulate the effects of a sauna. Beacon Enterprises, 715  
16 F.2d at 760. Menzies sent a cease-and-desist letter to  
17 Beacon at its New York City headquarters, threatening  
18 litigation. Id. Upon receiving it, Beacon filed a suit in  
19 the United States District Court for the Southern District  
20 of New York, seeking a judgment declaring that its products  
21 did not infringe Menzies' intellectual property rights. Id.

22 We concluded that Menzies' mailing of the cease-  
23 and-desist letter into New York was insufficient to give

1 rise to personal jurisdiction over her under section  
2 302(a)(1). Id. at 762, 766. We pointed out that "New York  
3 courts have consistently refused to sustain section  
4 302(a)(1) jurisdiction solely on the basis of defendant's  
5 communication from another locale with a party in New York."  
6 Id. at 766 (collecting cases). And we thought it "difficult  
7 to characterize Menzies' letter alleging infringement in an  
8 unspecified locale and threatening litigation in an  
9 unspecified forum as an activity invoking the 'benefits and  
10 protections' of New York law." Id.

11 In Ehrenfeld v. Bin Mahfouz, 9 N.Y.3d 501, 881  
12 N.E.2d 830, 851 N.Y.S.2d 381 (2007), the New York Court of  
13 Appeals, responding to a certified question from us,  
14 confronted a somewhat analogous fact pattern. There, the  
15 defendant had obtained a default judgment against the  
16 plaintiff in English courts for the plaintiff's allegedly  
17 libelous statements. Id. at 505, 881 N.E.2d at 832, 851  
18 N.Y.S.2d at 383. The plaintiff brought suit in federal  
19 court in the Southern District of New York seeking a  
20 declaration that she could not be held liable for defamation  
21 under the circumstances of that case, and that the  
22 defendant's default judgment was therefore not enforceable  
23 against her in New York. She argued that the "defendant



1 ha[d] transacted business in New York because he  
2 purposefully projected himself into the state to further a  
3 'foreign litigation scheme'" -- the libel suit in England --  
4 "designed to chill her speech." Id. at 508, 881 N.E.2d at  
5 834, 851 N.Y.S.2d at 385.

6 When the case came before us on appeal, we  
7 certified to the New York Court of Appeals the question  
8 whether section 302(a)(1) conferred jurisdiction in the  
9 circumstances presented. Id. at 504, 881 N.E.2d at 831, 851  
10 N.Y.S.2d at 382; see Ehrenfeld v. Bin Mahfouz, 489 F.3d 542,  
11 551 (2d Cir. 2007). The Court of Appeals answered in the  
12 negative, reasoning:

13 Here, none of defendant's relevant New  
14 York contacts have invoked the privileges  
15 or protections of our State's laws.  
16 Quite to the contrary, his communications  
17 in this state were intended to further  
18 his assertion of rights under the laws of  
19 England. As defendant points out -- and  
20 plaintiff does not dispute -- his  
21 prefiling demand letter and his service  
22 of documents were required under English  
23 procedural rules governing the  
24 prosecution of defamation actions. And  
25 in none of his letters to plaintiff did  
26 defendant seek to consummate a New York  
27 transaction or to invoke our State's  
28 laws.

29 Ehrenfeld, 9 N.Y.3d at 509, 881 N.E.2d at 835, 851 N.Y.S.2d  
30 at 386.

1           Beacon Enterprises and Ehrenfeld point to the  
2 result of the jurisdictional inquiry here.

3           Like the defendants in those cases, Lisa and Neal  
4 were not "present" in New York -- whether physically or  
5 through some other continuous contact<sup>2</sup> -- in connection with  
6 the underlying dispute in this case. This factor is not  
7 alone dispositive, of course. Cf. Deutsche Bank Sec., Inc.  
8 v. Montana Bd. of Invs., 7 N.Y.3d 65, 71, 850 N.E.2d 1140,  
9 1142, 818 N.Y.S.2d 164, 166-67 (2006) ("[P]roof of one  
10 transaction in New York is sufficient to invoke  
11 jurisdiction, even though the defendant never enters New  
12 York." (internal quotation marks omitted)). It does,  
13 however, set this action apart from those the New York Court  
14 of Appeals has described as "the clearest sort of case[s] in  
15 which [New York] courts would have 302 jurisdiction," George  
16 Reiner & Co., Inc. v. Schwartz, 41 N.Y.2d 648, 652 (1977), a  
17 notion plainly grounded in constitutional principles of due

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<sup>2</sup> The New York Court of Appeals has recognized that an individual, although not physically present in the state, may still be present in the relevant sense through some "direct and personal involvement" in "sustained and substantial transaction of business." Parke-Bernet Galleries v. Franklyn, 26 N.Y.2d 13, 18, 256 N.E.2d 506, 508, 308 N.Y.S.2d 337, 340 (1970). Participation in an auction by phone is one example. Id. Marvel does not allege such a connection in this case, and we do not perceive one in the record.

1 process developed by the federal courts in and since  
2 International Shoe Co. v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310 (1945).

3           Neither were Lisa and Neal's communications part,  
4 or in contemplation, of a course of business dealings with  
5 Marvel. This distinguishes them from the sort of  
6 communications we found sufficient to confer section  
7 302(a)(1) jurisdiction in PDK Labs, a case relied upon by  
8 the district court, but distinguished in Ehrenfeld, 9 N.Y.3d  
9 at 510, 881 N.E.2d at 836, 851 N.Y.S.2d at 387. In PDK  
10 Labs, we concluded that the defendant had "purposefully  
11 availed himself of the New York forum by using [his agent]  
12 in New York and apparently elsewhere for many years to  
13 advance his interest in his unique 'product' through  
14 soliciting funds and negotiating royalty agreements." PDK  
15 Labs, 103 F.3d at 1111; see also Hoffritz for Cutlery, Inc.  
16 v. Amajac, Ltd., 763 F.2d 55, 57 (2d Cir. 1985) (concluding  
17 that contract negotiated in part in New York, signed in  
18 Georgia and New York, and containing a New York forum  
19 selection clause constituted "transaction of business" in  
20 New York under section 302(a)(1)). Here, by contrast, the  
21 Termination Notices bear no indication that the Kirbys were  
22 negotiating or cared to negotiate for or solicit Marvel's  
23 business.

1           Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the  
2 Termination Notices, like the letter in Beacon Enterprises  
3 and the communications in Ehrenfeld, asserted legal rights  
4 under a body of law other than New York's. What the Kirby  
5 siblings seek to vindicate are purported termination rights  
6 under section 304(c) of the federal copyright laws; they  
7 seek no privilege or benefit conferred by New York State  
8 law. Section 304(c)(4), moreover, states that termination  
9 rights "shall be effected by serving an advance notice in  
10 writing upon the grantee [of the initial assignment] or the  
11 grantee's successor in title." The Termination Notices thus  
12 not only seek to vindicate rights under federal law, they  
13 also are a compulsory feature of that body of law.

14           We think these factors foreclose the exercise of  
15 section 302(a)(1) jurisdiction in the circumstances of this  
16 case. We conclude that a communication from out-of-state,  
17 required for the exercise of rights conferred under a  
18 federal statute, cannot alone constitute a purposeful  
19 availment of "the benefits and protections of [New York's]  
20 laws," at least where the only connection to New York is  
21 that the recipient's business headquarters has a New York  
22 address.

1           Marvel's principal argument to the contrary rests  
2   on the premise that the Termination Notices are self-  
3   executing, legally effective communications. They are  
4   therefore different from the cease-and-desist letter at  
5   issue in Beacon Enterprises, Marvel contends, because there  
6   the notice did no more than advise the recipient of alleged  
7   infringement and threaten future litigation.

8           To begin with, we doubt Marvel's is an entirely  
9   accurate characterization of the Termination Notices: They  
10   are necessary to the exercise of the termination rights, but  
11   only the additional act of filing the notices with the  
12   Copyright Office consummates the legal act of termination.  
13   See 17 U.S.C. § 304(c)(4)(A). In any event, Marvel does not  
14   explain why the notices' legal effect under federal  
15   copyright law renders the act of mailing them any more a  
16   "transaction of business" or a purposeful invocation of the  
17   benefits and protections of New York law than would be other  
18   communications.

19           Marvel also points to the notices' effects on  
20   Marvel in New York, characterizing them as "target[ing] the  
21   center of gravity of Marvel's publishing business," and of  
22   having been "designed to disrupt and divert license fees  
23   from Marvel's New York-based business," leaving Marvel with

1 "no option but to protect its rights and those of its  
2 licensees." Appellees' Br. at 47-48 & n.17. These  
3 statements may well be essentially true, if perhaps a bit  
4 hyperbolic. But the Court in Ehrenfeld rejected virtually  
5 identical arguments based on the alleged in-state effects of  
6 the English default judgment that the defendant had obtained  
7 in the defamation case against the plaintiff, and the in-  
8 state action that that judgment would compel. See  
9 Ehrenfeld, 9 N.Y.3d at 511, 881 N.E.2d 830, 837, 851  
10 N.Y.S.2d 381, 388. Cf. Whitaker v. Am. Telecasting, Inc.,  
11 261 F.3d 196, 209 (2d Cir. 2001) (finding that "financial  
12 consequences in New York due to the fortuitous location of  
13 plaintiffs" are insufficient to confer jurisdiction under  
14 section 302(a)(3)). We read Ehrenfeld strongly to suggest  
15 that we reject Marvel's arguments in this regard here.

16 Finally, we are unpersuaded by Marvel's attempts  
17 to connect Lisa and Neal with New York through their  
18 relationship with other family members. Appellees' Br. at  
19 51; see also Marvel Worldwide, Inc., 2010 WL 1655253, at \*4-  
20 \*5, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 38701, at \*10-\*12. The problem  
21 with these arguments -- whether they seek to endow Lisa and  
22 Neal with their father's jurisdictional status, or to  
23 analyze their contacts with New York "collectively" with

1     their other siblings -- is that they identify no legal  
2     mechanism by which Jack's, Barbara's, or Susan's actions  
3     become those of Lisa or Neal. Absent a bona fide agency  
4     relationship -- the existence of which no one has asserted -  
5     - there is no basis for imputing to Lisa and Neal actions by  
6     their father half a century ago, or coincident actions by  
7     their siblings who now live in New York and for that reason  
8     are subject to personal jurisdiction here. Doing so would  
9     stretch the text of section 302 beyond the breaking point,  
10    see N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 302(a) (referring to transaction of  
11    business "in person or through an agent").

12             We conclude that the district court lacked  
13    personal jurisdiction over Lisa and Neal Kirby. We  
14    therefore vacate the district court's judgment as against  
15    those two Kirbys.

## 16             **II. Compulsory Joinder**

17             The Kirbys next argue that the absence of personal  
18    jurisdiction over Lisa and Neal requires vacatur of the  
19    judgment as against Barbara and Susan too. They rely on  
20    Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 19: "Required Joinder of  
21    Parties."

1                   **A. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 19**

2                   Rule 19 recognizes exceptional circumstances in  
3                   which the plaintiff's choice of parties or forum must give  
4                   way because of an absent party's interest in the outcome of  
5                   the action or involvement in the underlying dispute. See  
6                   generally 7 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE  
7                   AND PROCEDURE § 1602 (3d ed. 2008). The Rule's principal  
8                   provisions are divided into two subsections. Subsection (a)  
9                   protects certain parties by deeming them "required"; a party  
10                  who is "required" according to the factors enumerated in  
11                  subsection (a) is one whose participation is so desirable or  
12                  important that the party must be joined so long as she or he  
13                  is "subject to service of process" and joinder "will not  
14                  deprive the court of subject-matter jurisdiction." Fed. R.  
15                  Civ. P. 19(a)(1).

16                 Subsection (b) addresses situations in which a  
17                 party otherwise "required" under subsection (a) cannot be  
18                 joined for some reason, for example (as in this case), want  
19                 of personal jurisdiction. In such circumstances, Rule 19(b)  
20                 requires courts to consider whether, "in equity and good  
21                 conscience," the party is one without whom the action  
22                 between the remaining parties cannot proceed -- or, in the  
23                 traditional terminology, whether the absent party is



1 "indispensable." Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(b); see also CP  
2 Solutions PTE, Ltd. v. General Electric Co., 553 F.3d 156,  
3 159 n.2 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam).

4 We assume, for present purposes, that Lisa and  
5 Neal are "required" parties under Rule 19(a). They are also  
6 parties whose joinder is not feasible, inasmuch as we  
7 conclude that they are not amenable to personal jurisdiction  
8 in the Southern District of New York, and they are unwilling  
9 to consent to suit within the jurisdiction. The remainder  
10 of this discussion, then, centers on the effects of Rule  
11 19(b) on these proceedings.

## 12 **B. Indispensability**

13 Because of the "flexible nature of Rule 19(b)  
14 analysis," we review a district court's decision under that  
15 rule for abuse of discretion.<sup>3</sup> Universal Reinsurance Co.,  
16 Ltd. v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 312 F.3d 82, 87 (2d

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<sup>3</sup> The standard of review applicable to Rule 19(b) is apparently the subject of a circuit split. See National Union Fire Ins. Co. v. Rite Aid of South Carolina, Inc., 210 F.3d 246, 250 n.7 (4th Cir. 2000) (recognizing the split and collecting cases); compare Universal Reinsurance Co., 312 F.3d at 87 (abuse of discretion), with Keweenaw Bay Indian Community v. Michigan, 11 F.3d 1341, 1346 (6th Cir. 1993) (abuse of discretion for Rule 19(a), but de novo for Rule 19(b)). In Republic of Philippines v. Pimentel, 553 U.S. 851 (2008), the Supreme Court passed on an opportunity to resolve the question, although it did suggest that the Rule's "in equity and good conscience" language "implies some degree of deference to the district court," id. at 864.

1 Cir. 2002). Here, however, the district court decided --  
2 mistakenly, as we have explained -- that it had personal  
3 jurisdiction over Lisa and Neal. The court therefore had no  
4 occasion to apply Rule 19(b).

5 It is ordinarily appropriate for us to vacate the  
6 judgment of a district court and remand the cause to it when  
7 matters committed to that court's discretion arise for the  
8 first time on appeal. See CP Solutions, 553 F.3d at 161.  
9 But where a record is fully developed and it discloses that,  
10 in our judgment, only one possible resolution of such an  
11 issue would fall "within the permissible range of choices" -  
12 - in other words, where only one determination by the  
13 district court would be within its discretion -- there is no  
14 reason to remand. Id. If we did and the court decided to  
15 the contrary, we would be duty bound to reverse in any event  
16 on the grounds of abuse of discretion.

17 In this case, the parties have fully briefed the  
18 Rule 19(b) issue on appeal, and the facts are  
19 straightforward and undisputed. Only one result, we think,  
20 is permissible. We therefore resolve the issue in the first  
21 instance.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> There is some authority, albeit none from this Circuit, suggesting that a court of appeals may apply Rule 19 in the first instance when the issue arises for the first time on appeal.

1 Rule 19(b) sets forth four considerations that  
2 will ordinarily be among those relevant to the analysis of  
3 whether a party is "indispensable." We have restated them  
4 as: "(1) whether a judgment rendered in a person's absence  
5 might prejudice that person or parties to the action, (2)  
6 the extent to which any prejudice could be alleviated, (3)  
7 whether a judgment in the person's absence would be  
8 adequate, and (4) whether the plaintiff would have an  
9 adequate remedy if the court dismissed the suit." CP  
10 Solutions, 553 F.3d at 159.

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See, e.g., Fidelity & Casualty Co. v. Reserve Ins. Co., 596 F.2d 914, 918 (9th Cir. 1979) (considering indispensability in the first instance on appeal in deciding applicability of Fed. R. Civ. P. 21, which permits courts to add or drop parties to avoid dismissing an action); Anrig v. Ringsby United, 591 F.2d 485, 489-92 (9th Cir. 1978) (faulting the district court for failing to consider the dispensability of parties prior to dismissing the entire case, and proceeding to address the question in the first instance); see also Walsh v. Centeio, 692 F.2d 1239, 1241-42 (9th Cir. 1982) (discussing case law in analysis of applicable standard of review of dismissals under Rule 19(b)); Cloverleaf Standardbred Owners Ass'n, Inc. v. National Bank of Washington, 699 F.2d 1274, 1277 n.5 (D.C. Cir. 1983) (suggesting, in dicta, that a court of appeals may apply Rule 19 itself in "cases in which Rule 19 does not figure in a district court's decision but becomes an issue on appeal in conjunction with a jurisdiction or venue challenge pursued by one or more of several defendants").

That we may (or ought to) do so is perhaps born of the notion that we have an independent equitable obligation to protect the interests of absentee parties. See MasterCard Int'l Inc. v. Visa Int'l Service Ass'n, Inc., 471 F.3d 377, 382-83 (2d Cir. 2006). Inasmuch as we conclude that there is indeed only one permissible outcome here, however, we need not rest our decision on this basis.

1           Applying these factors requires an understanding  
2 of the legal interests at stake, here the Kirbys'  
3 termination rights under section 304(c). Central to the  
4 current discussion is paragraph (1) of section 304(c), and  
5 in particular the following provision: "In the case of a  
6 grant executed by one or more of the authors of the work,  
7 termination of the grant may be effected, . . . if such  
8 author is dead, by the person or persons who . . . own and  
9 are entitled to exercise a total of more than one-half of  
10 that author's termination interest." 17 U.S.C. § 304(c)(1)  
11 (emphasis added); see also id. § 304(c)(6)(C).

12           The parties interpret this to mean that at least  
13 three of the four Kirbys -- "more than one-half" -- must  
14 "effect" termination of their father's assignment in order  
15 for any of them to realize their termination rights.  
16 Appellants' Br. at 21; Appellees' Br. at 55. So, all seem  
17 to acknowledge, if Barbara and Susan Kirby are disabled by  
18 an adverse judgment in this suit from effecting termination,  
19 all four Kirbys lose.

20           Under this interpretation of section 304(c)(1),  
21 which we assume without deciding is correct, several of the  
22 possible Rule 19(b) considerations are irrelevant. Marvel  
23 cannot, and does not, complain that a judgment rendered in

1 Lisa and Neal's absence prejudices it in any way, because it  
2 should be satisfied by a judgment against Barbara and Susan  
3 that forecloses Lisa and Neal's rights too. Nor can Barbara  
4 and Susan claim prejudice. Any judgment here stands to  
5 reflect the full and fair adjudication of their rights under  
6 section 304(c). And whatever the result, there is no risk  
7 that Barbara and Susan will somehow bear in full a legal  
8 obligation that is properly shared by their absent siblings.  
9 There is thus no prejudice to Marvel, Barbara, or Susan as  
10 "existing parties." Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(b)(1).

11 We also do not see how a judgment in this case  
12 could be crafted to alleviate any prejudice that may exist  
13 to absent parties Lisa and Neal. See Fed. R. Civ. P.  
14 19(b)(2). The judgment here will declare the existence vel  
15 non of Barbara and Susan's termination rights, and whatever  
16 the practical effect of this declaration, it can do no more  
17 or less.

18 Finally, although we can hardly be confident that  
19 the absent parties in this case will accept a judgment as  
20 the last word in this dispute, we think that any judgment  
21 would be "adequate," Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(b)(3), in the sense  
22 of honoring the "public stake in settling disputes by  
23 wholes, whenever possible." CP Solutions, 553 F.3d at 160

1 (internal quotation marks omitted). If Marvel wins against  
2 Barbara and Susan, the parties' interpretation of section  
3 304(c)(1) implies that the issue is resolved as to all  
4 Kirbys; if Barbara and Susan prevail, principles of issue  
5 preclusion would likely bar Marvel from relitigating the  
6 issue against Lisa and Neal. See RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF  
7 JUDGMENTS § 29 (1982).

8 This leaves us with two factors to consider. The  
9 first is potential prejudice to Lisa and Neal arising from  
10 their absence. Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(b)(1). They complain  
11 that by operation of section 304(c)(1)'s "more than one-  
12 half" requirement, they stand to have their legal rights  
13 finally determined in their absence. Appellants' Br. at 21-  
14 22. This argument appeals to our "'deep-rooted historic  
15 tradition that everyone should have his own day in court.'"  
16 See Richards v. Jefferson County, 517 U.S. 793, 798 (1996)  
17 (quoting 18 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT, ARTHUR R. MILLER, EDWARD H. COOPER,  
18 FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 4449 (3d ed. 2008)).

19 But the law in this context and elsewhere  
20 "'recognize[s] an exception to the general rule when, in  
21 certain limited circumstances, a person, although not a  
22 party, has his interests adequately represented by someone  
23 with the same interests who is a party.'" Id. (quoting

1 Martin v. Wilks, 490 U.S. 755, 762 n.2 (1989)). As we  
2 recognized in CP Solutions, the potential prejudice to an  
3 absent party under Rule 19(b) is mitigated where a remaining  
4 party "could champion [his or her] interest." 553 F.3d at  
5 160. And prejudice to absent parties approaches the  
6 vanishing point when the remaining parties are represented  
7 by the same counsel, and when the absent and remaining  
8 parties' interests are aligned in all respects. Id.;  
9 Prescription Plan Serv. Corp. v. Franco, 552 F.2d 493, 497  
10 (2d Cir. 1977).

11           This lawsuit concerns a single legal issue in  
12 which Lisa's and Neal's interests are identical to Barbara's  
13 and Susan's. The Kirbys have the same lawyer -- who we are  
14 sure was "no less vigorous in [his] advocacy," Prescription  
15 Plan Serv., 552 F.2d at 497, because he represented two  
16 Kirbys instead of four. And we have been given no reason  
17 whatever to think that the proofs advanced by Barbara and  
18 Susan are materially different from those Lisa and Neal  
19 would have proffered. We therefore see no practical  
20 prejudice to Lisa and Neal as a result of adjudicating this  
21 case in their absence.

22           The other remaining consideration is whether  
23 Marvel "would have an adequate remedy if the action were

1 dismissed for non-joinder." Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(b)(4). As  
2 Marvel points out, because Lisa and Neal are not amenable to  
3 personal jurisdiction in New York, and because Barbara and  
4 Susan -- New York residents -- are, as far as the record  
5 reveals, not amenable to personal jurisdiction in  
6 California, the Kirbys might well be able to thwart a  
7 declaratory judgment suit brought by Marvel in a forum in  
8 either state. Appellees' Br. at 56-57. In light of the  
9 nearly non-existent showing of prejudice to any of the  
10 parties involved here, we see no reason to permit the Kirbys  
11 to withhold consent to any suit in which the forum or  
12 litigation posture are not to their liking. See Provident  
13 Tradesmens Bank & Trust Co. v. Patterson, 390 U.S. 102, 109  
14 (1968) (recognizing a plaintiff's "interest in having a  
15 forum").

16 We conclude, therefore, that the only  
17 determination that falls within the range of permissible  
18 decisions in the circumstances of this case is that Lisa and  
19 Neal are not indispensable parties, and that it was  
20 appropriate for the action against Barbara and Susan to have  
21 proceeded on its merits.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> There is an abstract question lurking in the background:  
Should a court apply the Rule to present circumstances, or  
instead to the circumstances as they were at the time the party



1                   **III. Summary Judgment**

2                   The remaining Kirbys -- Barbara and Susan --  
3 challenge the district court's grant of summary judgment in  
4 favor of Marvel. "We review a district court's grant of  
5 summary judgment de novo. In reviewing a summary judgment  
6 decision, we apply the same standards applied by the  
7 district court. Under this standard, summary judgment may  
8 be granted only if 'there is no genuine dispute as to any  
9 material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a  
10 matter of law.' [Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a)]. In determining  
11 whether there is a genuine dispute as to a material fact, we  
12 must resolve all ambiguities and draw all inferences against  
13 the moving party." Garcia v. Hartford Police Dep't, 706

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initially made its motion for dismissal under Rule 19(b)?  
Compare Universal Reinsurance Co., 312 F.3d at 89 (noting, in a  
case in which Rule 19(b) issue did not arise until after first  
appeal and remand, that "[o]nce the district court has proceeded  
to final judgment, considerations of finality, efficiency, and  
economy become overwhelming, and federal courts are directed to  
salvage jurisdiction where possible" (internal quotation marks  
and citations omitted)), with Young v. Powell, 179 F.2d 147,  
152 (5th Cir. 1950) (reviewing district court's Rule 19(b)  
analysis based on the "relief asked for" rather than the "relief  
granted" on the merits in order to prevent prejudice to the  
defendant). See generally 7 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER,  
FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1609 (3d ed. 2008). We need not  
address it, though, because we conclude that under either  
approach, the result would be the same: Lisa and Neal are not  
indispensable parties.

1 F.3d 120, 126-27 (2d Cir. 2013) (per curiam) (alteration,  
2 some citations, and internal quotation marks omitted).

3 **A. Exclusion of Expert Testimony**

4 We address first the admissibility of the reports  
5 and testimony of Barbara and Susan's putative experts, John  
6 Morrow and Mark Evanier, who purported to offer historical  
7 perspective concerning the relationship between Marvel and  
8 Jack Kirby. The district court ruled that the reports and  
9 testimony were inadmissible. Marvel Worldwide, Inc., 777  
10 F. Supp. 2d at 729-30. We review this decision for abuse of  
11 discretion. Wills v. Amerada Hess Corp., 379 F.3d 32, 41  
12 (2d Cir. 2004).

13 Federal Rule of Evidence 702 governs the  
14 admissibility of expert testimony. It requires for  
15 admissibility, among other things, that "the expert's  
16 scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will  
17 help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to  
18 determine a fact in issue." Fed. R. Evid. 702(a). In other  
19 words, "[e]xpert testimony must be helpful to the [trier of  
20 fact] in comprehending and deciding issues beyond the  
21 understanding of a layperson." DiBella v. Hopkins, 403 F.3d  
22 102, 121 (2d Cir. 2005).

1           We have no doubt that a historian's "specialized  
2 knowledge" could potentially aid a trier of fact in some  
3 cases. A historian could, for example, help to identify,  
4 gauge the reliability of, and interpret evidence that would  
5 otherwise elude, mislead, or remain opaque to a layperson.  
6 See generally Maxine D. Goodman, Slipping Through the Gate,  
7 60 BAYLOR L. REV. 824, 857 (2008) (commenting that a  
8 historian's task is "to choose reliable sources, to read  
9 them reliably, and to put them together in ways that provide  
10 reliable narratives about the past" (quoting MARTHA C. HOWELL  
11 & WALTER PREVENIER, FROM RELIABLE SOURCES: AN INTRODUCTION TO HISTORICAL  
12 METHODS 2 (2001))). He or she might helpfully synthesize  
13 dense or voluminous historical texts. Id. Or such a  
14 witness might offer background knowledge or context that  
15 illuminates or places in perspective past events. See,  
16 e.g., Int'l Soc. for Krishna Consciousness, Inc. v. Barber,  
17 650 F.2d 430, 440 (2d Cir. 1981) ("In fact, one religious  
18 expert at trial remarked that the American movement is 'one  
19 of the most unusual examples of transfer of a cultural  
20 tradition across broad national and cultural barriers.'  
21 This evidence of historical longevity and theological  
22 consistency should not be ignored.").

1 But Morrow and Evanier do not bring their  
2 expertise to bear in any such way. As the district court  
3 recognized, their reports are by and large undergirded by  
4 hearsay statements, made by freelance artists in both formal  
5 and informal settings, concerning Marvel's general practices  
6 towards its artists during the relevant time period. See,  
7 e.g., Deposition of Mark Evanier, Dec. 6, 2010, at 18-21,  
8 Joint App'x at 957-59. Drawing from these statements, they  
9 then speculate as to the motivations and intentions of  
10 certain parties, see, e.g., Expert Report of John Morrow at  
11 9, Joint App'x at 1152 ("I do not believe that Goodman, Lee,  
12 Marvel or the freelance artists, like Jack Kirby,  
13 . . . thought that the material they created was 'work made  
14 for hire' . . . ."), or opine on the credibility of other  
15 witnesses' accounts, see, e.g., Expert Report of Mark  
16 Evanier at 14, Joint App'x at 1105 ("I have great respect  
17 and personal affection for Stan Lee, but I disagree with the  
18 accounts he has sometimes given . . . .").

19 Although the Rules permit experts some leeway with  
20 respect to hearsay evidence, Fed. R. Evid. 703, "a party  
21 cannot call an expert simply as a conduit for introducing  
22 hearsay under the guise that the testifying expert used the  
23 hearsay as the basis of his testimony." Malletier v. Dooney

1   & Bourke, Inc., 525 F. Supp. 2d 558, 666 (S.D.N.Y. 2007).  
2   The appropriate way to adduce factual details of specific  
3   past events is, where possible, through persons who  
4   witnessed those events. And the jobs of judging these  
5   witnesses' credibility and drawing inferences from their  
6   testimony belong to the factfinder. See Nimely v. City of  
7   New York, 414 F.3d 381, 397-98 (2d Cir. 2005). We therefore  
8   think the district court clearly did not abuse its  
9   discretion in declining to admit this evidence.

10           **B. Termination Rights and Work Made for Hire**

11           We thus, at last, arrive at the merits of Marvel's  
12   summary judgment motion. At issue is section 304(c) of the  
13   Copyright Act of 1976, which, insofar as bears on this  
14   litigation, provides:

15           Termination of Transfers and Licenses  
16           Covering Extended Renewal Term. -- In the  
17           case of any copyright subsisting in  
18           either its first or renewal term on  
19           January 1, 1978, other than a copyright  
20           in a work made for hire, the exclusive or  
21           nonexclusive grant of a transfer or  
22           license of the renewal copyright or any  
23           right under it, executed before January  
24           1, 1978 . . . is subject to  
25           termination . . . .

26   17 U.S.C. § 304(c).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> The termination right in section 304(c) applies only to transfers executed by the author prior to January 1, 1978. Section 203 governs termination of transfers of the rights to

1  
2 If the author is no longer alive, section  
3 304(c)(2) grants his or her termination rights to specified  
4 heirs. See id. § 304(c)(2)(B). The provision "protect[s]  
5 the property rights of widows and children in copyrights" by  
6 granting them the power to undo earlier transfers and to  
7 enjoy the remainder of the copyright term.<sup>7</sup> Larry Spier,  
8 Inc. v. Bourne Co., 953 F.2d 774, 778 (2d Cir. 1992).

9 But section 304(c) provides that termination  
10 rights under that section do not exist with respect to  
11 "work[s] made for hire." 17 U.S.C. § 304(c). Where a work  
12 is "made for hire," copyright law deems the employer to be  
13 the "author" for purposes of copyright ownership. Copyright  
14 Act of 1909 § 62 (formerly codified at 17 U.S.C. § 26)  
15 ("[T]he word 'author' shall include an employer in the case

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works executed on or after January 1, 1978. See 17 U.S.C.  
§ 203(a). We have cautioned that "Section 203 and Section 304  
are different provisions involving different rights." Larry  
Spier, Inc. v. Bourne Co., 953 F.2d 774, 779 (2d Cir. 1992).

<sup>7</sup> Thirty-nine years, to be precise. Termination rights may  
be effected "during a period of five years beginning at the end  
of fifty-six years from the date copyright was originally  
secured, or beginning on January 1, 1978, whichever is later."  
17 U.S.C. § 304(c)(3). Under section 304, as amended by the  
Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act, the full copyright term  
of the works at issue -- consisting of a 28-year initial term  
plus a 67-year renewal term -- is 95 years. See 17 U.S.C.  
§ 304(a), (b). At stake here, then, is the 39 years that will be  
remaining on each of the works' copyright terms at the time they  
turn 56.

1 of works made for hire."); see also Copyright Act of 1976  
2 § 201(b), 17 U.S.C. § 201(b) ("In the case of a work made  
3 for hire, the employer or other person for whom the work was  
4 prepared is considered the author for purposes of this  
5 title . . . ."). The hired party, although "the 'author' in  
6 the colloquial sense," Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Bryan,  
7 123 F.2d 697, 699 (2d Cir. 1941), therefore never owned the  
8 copyrights to assign. It stands to reason, then, that there  
9 are no rights the assignment of which his or her heirs may  
10 now terminate.

11 Marvel argues that all of the works at issue in  
12 this case fall into the category of "work made for hire."

13 **1. The Instance and Expense Test.** To determine  
14 whether a work is "work made for hire" within the meaning of  
15 section 304(c), we apply case law interpreting that term as  
16 used in the 1909 Act, the law in effect when the works were  
17 created. See Estate of Burne Hogarth v. Edgar Rice  
18 Burroughs, Inc., 342 F.3d 149, 156-63 (2d Cir. 2003). This  
19 requires us to apply what is known as the "instance and  
20 expense test."

21 **a. Origins.**

22 The origins of the instance and expense test were  
23 described at some length by Judge Newman's opinions in

1 Estate of Burne Hogarth v. Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc.,  
2 supra, and Martha Graham School and Dance Foundation, Inc.  
3 v. Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance, Inc., 380  
4 F.3d 624, 633-36 (2d Cir. 2004).

5         The test was developed from two lines of cases.  
6 One was our court-made work-for-hire jurisprudence.  
7 "Because the 1909 Act did not define 'employer' or 'works  
8 made for hire,' the task of shaping these terms fell to the  
9 courts." Community for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid, 490  
10 U.S. 730, 744 (1989). Using Bleistein v. Donaldson  
11 Lithographing Co., 188 U.S. 239, 248 (1903) -- the Supreme  
12 Court's first encounter with the work-for-hire phenomenon --  
13 as a guidepost, our early cases focused principally on  
14 whether the work at issue was created within the scope of a  
15 traditional employment relationship. See, e.g., Tobani v.  
16 Carl Fischer, Inc., 98 F.2d 57, 59 (2d Cir. 1938); Shapiro,  
17 Bernstein & Co., Inc. v. Bryan, 123 F.2d 697, 698-700 (2d  
18 Cir. 1941). Work-for-hire doctrine thus served to identify  
19 which party within the traditional employment relationship  
20 was the statutory "author," and hence owned the copyright in  
21 the work from the time of creation.

22         The second doctrine developed to address what was  
23 initially considered a separate issue under the 1909 Act:



1 rights in commissioned works created by independent  
2 contractors. The issue in this situation, at least in the  
3 early cases, was not who the statutory author was -- the  
4 author was the independent contractor. The issue was  
5 whether the hiring party nevertheless owned copyrights by  
6 way of the author's implied assignment of those rights; and,  
7 if so, whether the assignment applied to only the "original"  
8 copyright term, or to both the "original" term and an  
9 "expectancy" in the so-called "renewal" term.

10 We addressed the first half of this issue in  
11 Yardley v. Houghton Mifflin Co., 108 F.2d 28 (2d Cir. 1939).  
12 There we concluded that if a party "is solicited by a patron  
13 to execute a commission for pay, the presumption should be  
14 indulged that the patron desires to control the publication  
15 of copies and that the artist consents that he may, unless  
16 by the terms of the contract, express or implicit, the  
17 artist has reserved the copyright to himself." Id. at 31.  
18 And in later cases, we seemed to answer the second half,  
19 limiting Yardley's presumption in favor of implied  
20 assignment to the original term. See Estate of Burne  
21 Hogarth, 342 F.3d at 159; Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Jerry  
22 Vogel Music Co., 221 F.2d 569, 570 (1955).

1           The two doctrines first converged in Brattleboro  
2 Publishing Co. v. Winmill Publishing Corp., 369 F.2d 565,  
3 567 (2d Cir. 1966). That case concerned rights in the  
4 original term in an independent contractor setting -- like  
5 in Yardley -- but we nevertheless began our analysis by  
6 discussing traditional work-for-hire doctrine. Id. at 567.  
7 We relied on Professor Melville Nimmer's copyright treatise,  
8 which we described as recognizing "a presumption in the  
9 absence of an express contractual reservation to the  
10 contrary, that the copyright shall be in the person at whose  
11 instance and expense the work is done." Id. (emphasis  
12 added) (citing NIMMER ON COPYRIGHT 238 (1964)). And we could  
13 "see no sound reason why these same principles are not  
14 applicable when the parties bear the relationship of  
15 employer and independent contractor." Id. at 568.

16           This discussion does not appear to have been  
17 necessary to the result inasmuch as the Court went on to  
18 resolve the case on the grounds of Yardley's presumption.  
19 Id. Just as curious was the Brattleboro Court's attribution  
20 of the phrase "instance and expense" to Professor Nimmer.  
21 The phrase is apparently not to be found in the cited  
22 passage on work-for-hire doctrine. See MELVILLE B. NIMMER &  
23 DAVID NIMMER, NIMMER ON COPYRIGHT § 5.03 n.171b (Matthew Bender,

1 Rev. Ed. 2013)). It seems instead to be drawn from a Ninth  
2 Circuit opinion in an independent contractor case published  
3 the year before. See Lin-Brook Builders Hardware v.  
4 Gertler, 352 F.2d 298, 300 (9th Cir. 1965); see generally  
5 Martha Graham, 380 F.3d at 634 n.17.

6 But we effectively adopted the union of these two  
7 approaches in Picture Music, Inc. v. Bourne, Inc., 457 F.2d  
8 1213, 1216 (2d Cir. 1972), relying on both work-for-hire and  
9 implied assignment cases to conclude that an independent  
10 contractor's works were "made for hire," and therefore that  
11 the hiring party owned both the original and renewal term.  
12 Id. at 1216. And when we next confronted the issue, in  
13 Playboy Enterprises, Inc. v. Dumas, 53 F.3d 549, 554 (2d  
14 Cir. 1995), we explained that "an independent contractor is  
15 an 'employee' and a hiring party an 'employer' for purposes  
16 of the [1909 Act] if the work is made at the hiring party's  
17 'instance and expense.'"<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Our approach has been criticized. See NIMMER ON COPYRIGHT  
§ 9.03[D]. It was also called into question by language in  
Community for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid, 490 U.S. 730, 744  
(1989), which discussed some of our cases as background to  
interpreting the 1976 Act's somewhat different "work made for  
hire" provisions, 17 U.S.C. § 101. We nonetheless reaffirmed our  
adherence to the instance and expense test in cases turning on  
the interpretation of the 1909 Act's work-for-hire provisions in  
Estate of Burne Hogarth, supra.

1                   **b. General Principles**

2                   We have stated as a general rule that "[a] work is  
3                   made at the hiring party's 'instance and expense' when the  
4                   employer induces the creation of the work and has the right  
5                   to direct and supervise the manner in which the work is  
6                   carried out." Martha Graham, 380 F.3d at 635. Our case law  
7                   is, however, not so tidy. To the extent we can distill from  
8                   our prior cases a set of principles applicable here, they  
9                   are these:

10                  "Instance" refers to the extent to which the  
11                  hiring party provided the impetus for, participated in, or  
12                  had the power to supervise the creation of the work. Actual  
13                  creative contributions or direction strongly suggest that  
14                  the work is made at the hiring party's instance. See, e.g.,  
15                  Playboy Enterprises, Inc., 53 F.3d at 556 (evidence that  
16                  independent contractor "was given specific instructions for  
17                  his early submissions to Playboy" suggested work for hire);  
18                  Yardley, 108 F.2d at 30-31 ("[W]here a photographer takes  
19                  photographs of a person who goes or is sent to him in the  
20                  usual course, and is paid for the photographs and for his  
21                  services in taking them, the right of copyright is in the  
22                  sitter or in the person sending the sitter to be  
23                  photographed, and not in the photographer . . .").

1           The "right to direct and supervise the manner in  
2   which the work is carried out," Martha Graham, 380 F.3d at  
3   635, moreover, even if not exercised, is in some  
4   circumstances enough to satisfy the "instance" requirement.  
5   It may be sufficient, for example, where the hiring party  
6   makes a particularly strong showing that the work was made  
7   at its expense, Scherr v. Universal Match Corp., 417 F.2d  
8   497, 501 (2d Cir. 1969) (noting "the overwhelming  
9   appropriation of [the hiring party's] funds, time and  
10  facilities to the project"), or where prior dealings between  
11  the parties on similar assignments, as part of an ongoing  
12  arrangement, have rendered fine-grained supervision  
13  unnecessary, Playboy Enterprises, Inc., 53 F.3d at 556  
14  ("right to control" and exercise of control with respect to  
15  "certain characteristics" sufficient in light of earlier  
16  "specific assignments").

17           But "inducement" or "control" alone can be  
18  incidental enough not to vest copyright ownership in the  
19  hiring party. For example, in Siegel v. National Periodical  
20 Publications, Inc., 508 F.2d 909, 914 (2d Cir. 1974), we  
21  concluded that it was insufficient that the independent  
22  contractor "revise[d] and expand[ed] the Superman material  
23  at the request of the [hiring party]," because "Superman had

1    been spawned by the [independent contractor] four years  
2    before the relationship [with the hiring party] existed."  
3    Indeed, even in cases arising under traditional employment  
4    law, a work created "as a special job assignment" may not be  
5    a "work made for hire." Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., 221 F.2d  
6    at 570.

7           The "expense" component refers to the resources  
8    the hiring party invests in the creation of the work. We  
9    have, at least in some cases, continued the tradition of  
10   treating the incidents of a traditional employment  
11   relationship as relevant to the analysis. See, e.g., Martha  
12   Graham, 380 F.3d at 637-41. We have, moreover, suggested  
13   that the hiring party's provision of tools, resources, or  
14   overhead may be controlling. Id. at 638 ("It may well be  
15   that the resources of the Center -- notably, its rehearsal  
16   space and the dancers enrolled at the School --  
17   significantly aided Graham in her choreography, thereby  
18   arguably satisfying the 'expense' component . . . ."). But  
19   cf. Playboy Enterprises, Inc., 53 F.3d at 555 (finding that  
20   factors relevant to work for hire analysis under the 1976  
21   Act, like setting hours or providing tools, have "no bearing  
22   on whether the work was made at the hiring party's  
23   expense").

1           In other cases, however, we seem to have focused  
2   mostly on the nature of payment: payment of a "sum certain"  
3   suggests a work-for-hire arrangement; but "where the creator  
4   of a work receives royalties as payment, that method of  
5   payment generally weighs against finding a work-for-hire  
6   relationship." Playboy Enterprises, Inc., 53 F.3d at 555.  
7   We note, though, that this distinction appears to be a  
8   rather inexact method of properly rewarding with ownership  
9   the party that bears the risk with respect to the work's  
10   success. See Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. v.  
11   Entertainment Distributing, 429 F.3d 869, 881 (9th Cir.  
12   2005) (noting that publisher took on "all the financial risk  
13   of the book's success"); see also Donaldson Publishing Co.  
14   v. Bregman, Vocco & Conn, Inc., 375 F.2d 639, 643 (2d Cir.  
15   1967) (finding relevant employee's "freedom to engage in  
16   profitable outside activities without sharing the proceeds  
17   with [the hiring party]").

18           Our case law counsels against rigid application of  
19   these principles. Whether the instance and expense test is  
20   satisfied turns on the parties' creative and financial  
21   arrangement as revealed by the record in each case.

22           If the hiring party is able to satisfy the  
23   instance and expense test, it "is presumed to be the author

1 of the work," and the independent contractor can overcome  
2 the presumption only "by evidence of an agreement to the  
3 contrary."<sup>9</sup> Playboy Enterprises, Inc., 53 F.3d at 556.

4 **2. Application of the Instance and Expense Test**  
5 **in the Present Case.** Applying these principles to the facts  
6 in the record before us -- a challenging endeavor in some  
7 respects<sup>10</sup> -- we conclude that the works were created at  
8 Marvel's instance and expense, and that Barbara and Susan  
9 have not adduced evidence of an agreement to the contrary

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<sup>9</sup> Marvel sees this as a formal "burden shifting framework." Under that framework, as Marvel conceives of it, the hiring party must "come forward with 'some credible evidence' that the Works were created at its instance and expense," from which showing "arises an 'almost irrebuttable presumption' that the Works were works made for hire." Appellees' Br. at 22 (citations omitted). Neither the "some credible evidence" statement -- a cherry-picked comment from a Ninth Circuit opinion, see Twentieth Century, 429 F.3d at 877 -- nor the "almost irrebuttable presumption" language -- a Fifth Circuit opinion's description of our approach, noted in our opinion in Estate of Burne Hogarth, 342 F.3d at 158 (quoting Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children & Adults of Louisiana, Inc. v. Playboy Enterprises, 815 F.2d 323, 327 (5th Cir. 1987)) -- is an accurate statement of our case law.

<sup>10</sup> The facts underlying this dispute took place decades ago, and Jack Kirby is, of course, no longer alive to provide an account of his working relationship with Marvel during the relevant time period. This leaves us to reconstruct the arrangement through (1) the deposition testimony of Stan Lee, whose credibility the Kirbys contest; (2) the depositions and declarations of other comic book artists who worked for Marvel at various times, but likely under different arrangements from Kirby's; (3) the depositions of the Kirby children, who have little direct knowledge; and (4) some documentary evidence concerning Kirby's contributions to or creation of some of the works.



1 contemporaneous with the creation of the works. We  
2 therefore conclude that the district court was correct to  
3 award summary judgment in favor of Marvel.

4 **a. Instance.**

5 The evidence, construed in favor of the Kirbys,  
6 establishes beyond dispute that the works in question were  
7 made at Marvel's instance.

8 Although Jack Kirby was a freelancer, his working  
9 relationship with Marvel between the years of 1958 and 1963  
10 was close and continuous. Stan Lee considered Kirby to be  
11 Marvel's best artist, Lee Dep. at 30, Joint App'x at 2450,  
12 an assessment reinforced by the admiration of Kirby by his  
13 contemporaries, see Deposition of Lawrence Lieber ("L.  
14 Lieber Dep."), Jan. 7, 2011, at 104-05, Joint App'x at 1530-  
15 31; Deposition of John Romita ("Romita Dep."), Oct. 21,  
16 2010, at 75-76, Joint App'x at 360-61. Lee "wanted to use  
17 Jack for everything," Lee Dep. at 36, Joint App'x at 2456,  
18 and Kirby appears to have been kept busy with assignments  
19 from Marvel, id. at 37, Joint App'x at 2457.

20 Marvel published the great majority of Kirby's  
21 work during these years -- 1958 through 1963. There are  
22 indications in the record that artists did customarily work  
23 with more than one publisher during the relevant time

1 period, see, e.g., L. Lieber Dep. at 74-75, Joint App'x at  
2 1521-22, and a handful of Kirby's works between 1958 and  
3 1963 were not published by Marvel, see Excerpt of JACK KIRBY  
4 CHECKLIST (Two Morrows Gold ed. 2008), Joint App'x at 1751-  
5 62. But it is beyond dispute that most of Kirby's work  
6 during this period was published by Marvel and for  
7 established Marvel titles. Id.

8 Understood as products of this overarching  
9 relationship, Kirby's works during this period were hardly  
10 self-directed projects in which he hoped Marvel, as one of  
11 several potential publishers, might have an interest;  
12 rather, he created the relevant works pursuant to Marvel's  
13 assignment or with Marvel specifically in mind. Kirby's  
14 ongoing partnership with Marvel, however unbalanced and  
15 under-remunerative to the artist, is therefore what induced  
16 Kirby's creation of the works.

17 Marvel also played at least some creative role  
18 with respect to the works. Kirby undoubtedly enjoyed more  
19 creative discretion than most artists did under the "Marvel  
20 Method," a fact Lee readily admits. Lee Dep. at 70, Joint  
21 App'x at 2490. But the only evidence on the issue indicates  
22 that he did not work on "spec" (speculation) -- that is, he  
23 worked within the scope of Marvel's assignments and titles.

1 Id. at 48, Joint App'x at 2468; Deposition of Neal Kirby,  
2 June 30, 2010, at 167-68, Joint App'x at 1592-93. There is  
3 no disputing, moreover, that Marvel had the power to reject  
4 Kirby's pages and require him to redo them, or to alter  
5 them, a power it exercised from time to time. Id. at 234-  
6 35, Joint App'x at 1599-1600; Deposition of Susan Kirby,  
7 Oct. 25, 2010, at 37, Joint App'x at 1607. And there is  
8 evidence that Kirby collaborated with Lee with respect to  
9 many of the works. Lee Dep. at 118, Joint App'x at 2538.

10 Marvel's inducement, right to supervise, exercise  
11 of that right, and creative contribution with respect to  
12 Kirby's work during the relevant time period is more than  
13 enough to establish that the works were created at Marvel's  
14 instance.

15 The Kirbys' attempts to avoid this conclusion are  
16 unsuccessful. Their argument is that the "right to  
17 supervise" referred to in our case law requires a legal,  
18 presumably contractual, right. Appellants' Br. at 42-45.  
19 We find no hint of this requirement in our case law applying  
20 the instance and expense test. Nor do the Kirbys provide a  
21 principled reason why Marvel's active involvement in the  
22 creative process, coupled with its power to reject pages and  
23 request that they be redone, should not suffice.

1           The Kirbys also point to factual disputes over who  
2 actually created the characters, plots, and other concepts  
3 in Marvel's comic books during the relevant time period,  
4 mostly in an attempt to discredit Lee and find fault in the  
5 district court's reading of the record. Appellants' Br. at  
6 33-35. Questions of who created the characters are mostly  
7 beside the point. That Marvel owes many of its triumphs to  
8 Kirby is beyond question. But the hired party's ingenuity  
9 and acumen are a substantial reason for the hiring party to  
10 have enlisted him. It makes little sense to foreclose a  
11 finding that work is made for hire because the hired artist  
12 indeed put his exceptional gifts to work for the party that  
13 contracted for their benefit.

14           **b. Expense.**

15           Whether the Works were created at Marvel's expense  
16 presents a more difficult question. We ultimately find  
17 ourselves in agreement with the district court and in favor  
18 of Marvel here too.

19           The facts underlying the expense component are not  
20 in dispute. Marvel paid Kirby a flat rate per page for  
21 those pages it accepted, and no royalties. It did not pay  
22 for Kirby's supplies or provide him with office space. It  
23 was free to reject Kirby's pages and pay him nothing for

1     them. The record contains anecdotal evidence that Marvel  
2     did in fact reject Kirby's work or require him to redo it on  
3     occasion, if less often than it did the work of other  
4     artists, but with what frequency is unclear.

5             Marvel argues that its payment of a flat rate for  
6     Kirby's pages is all that matters. It relies on our  
7     suggestion in Playboy Enterprises, 53 F.3d at 555, that "the  
8     'expense' requirement [is] met where a hiring party simply  
9     pays an independent contractor a sum certain for his or her  
10    work." Because, Marvel argues, it paid Kirby a sum certain  
11    when it accepted his pages -- irrespective of whether the  
12    pages required edits or additions, were ultimately  
13    published, or were part of a comic book that was a  
14    commercial success -- it took on the risk of financial loss.

15            The Kirbys urge us to focus not on the risk Marvel  
16    took at the time it purchased the pages, but on the risk  
17    Kirby took when he set out to create them. Until Marvel  
18    purchased Kirby's pages, they point out, Kirby had  
19    undertaken all of the costs of producing the drawings --  
20    time, tools, overhead -- and shouldered the risk that Marvel  
21    would reject them, leaving him in the lurch. Marvel's  
22    purely contingent payment, they argue, thus acted more like  
23    a royalty than a sum certain. Appellants' Br. at 36-42.

1           This argument might give us pause if Kirby's  
2 relationship with Marvel comprised discrete engagements with  
3 materially uncertain prospects for payment, or, indeed, if  
4 he undertook to create the works independent of Marvel. But  
5 there is no evidence of which we are aware to either effect.  
6 The evidence suggests instead that Marvel and Kirby had a  
7 standing engagement whereby Kirby would produce drawings  
8 designed to fit within specific Marvel universes that his  
9 previously purchased pages had helped to define. When Kirby  
10 sat down to draw, then, it was not in the hope that Marvel  
11 or some other publisher might one day be interested enough  
12 in them to buy, but with the expectation, established  
13 through their ongoing, mutually beneficial relationship,  
14 that Marvel would pay him. And the record makes clear that  
15 in the run of assignments, this expectation proved  
16 warranted.

17           Kirby's completed pencil drawings, moreover, were  
18 generally not free-standing creative works, marketable to  
19 any publisher as a finished or nearly finished product.  
20 They built on preexisting titles and themes that Marvel had  
21 expended resources to establish -- and in which Marvel held  
22 rights -- and they required both creative contributions and  
23 production work that Marvel supplied. That the works are

1 now valuable is therefore in substantial part a function of  
2 Marvel's expenditures over and above the flat rate it paid  
3 Kirby for his drawings.

4 In the final analysis, then, the record suggests  
5 that both parties took on risks with respect to the works'  
6 success -- Kirby that he might occasionally not be paid for  
7 the labor and materials for certain pages, and Marvel that  
8 the pages it did pay for might not result in a successful  
9 comic book. But we think that Marvel's payment of a flat  
10 rate and its contribution of both creative and production  
11 value, in light of the parties' relationship as a whole, is  
12 enough to satisfy the expense requirement.

13 **c. Agreement to the Contrary.**

14 Because Marvel has satisfied the instance and  
15 expense test, a presumption arises that the works in  
16 question were "works made for hire" under section 304(c).  
17 This presumption can be overcome only by evidence of an  
18 agreement to the contrary contemporaneous with the creation  
19 of the works.

20 The Kirbys' showing in this regard consists mostly  
21 of negative or elliptical inferences concerning the parties'  
22 agreement at the time. For example, they point to a 1975  
23 assignment executed by Jack Kirby that purported to transfer

1 interests in certain works to Marvel (but also averred that  
2 all of his work was for hire), which they say suggests the  
3 parties' understanding that Marvel did not already own the  
4 rights. Appellants' Br. at 48. They also call to our  
5 attention evidence that indicates that Marvel paid Kirby  
6 during the relevant time periods with checks that contained  
7 a legend with assignment, instead of work-for-hire,  
8 language. Id. at 47.

9 This evidence is not enough to enable the Kirbys  
10 to survive the motion for summary judgment. Anderson v.  
11 Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 252 (1986) ("The mere  
12 existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the [non-  
13 movant's] position will be insufficient; there must be  
14 evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the  
15 [non-movant]."); Bickerstaff v. Vassar Coll., 196 F.3d 435,  
16 448 (2d Cir. 1999) ("[A]n inference is not a suspicion or a  
17 guess." (internal quotation marks omitted)). It is all too  
18 likely that, if the parties thought about it at all, Kirby's  
19 assignments at the time he was paid or later were  
20 redundancies insisted upon by Marvel to protect its rights;  
21 we decline to infer from Marvel's suspenders that it had  
22 agreed to give Kirby its belt.

23 \* \* \*



1           In sum, the district court made no error, in our  
2 view, in determining as a matter of law that the works were  
3 made at Marvel's instance and expense, and that the parties  
4 had no agreement to the contrary. The remaining Kirbys,  
5 Barbara and Susan, are therefore without termination rights  
6 under section 304(c), and the district court properly  
7 granted Marvel's motion for summary judgment as to them.

#### 8                           **CONCLUSION**

9           For the foregoing reasons, we vacate the district  
10 court's judgment as against Lisa and Neal Kirby and remand  
11 with instructions to the district court to dismiss the  
12 action against them for want of personal jurisdiction. We  
13 affirm the judgment in favor of Marvel as against Barbara  
14 and Susan Kirby. Each party shall bear his, her, or its own  
15 costs.